FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896.

Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bures of the United Passs and New York Associated Pages is at \$1 to \$9 App atrect. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The National Convention of the Popu lists in St. Louis held two sessions yester day and adjourned until to-day, after having elected Senator WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN of Nebraska permament Chairman. Most of the day was taken up with dreary wrangles over contested seats. A vote believed to be decisive as the strength of the BRYAN and anti-BRYAN forces was taken when the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization came up. A minority report favored Delegate CAMPION of Maine for permanent Chairman. The vote was: AL-LEN, 758; CAMPION, 564. ALLEN being the BRYAN candidate, the BRYAN men appear to be in control of the Convention.

How Would It Affect You?

The Populistic silverites talk generally of the great profit there would be to this country in the adoption of their policy. But let every man stop to think of what the consequence would be to him individually. whether he would lose or gain by the substitution of the silver standard for the gold standard. That is the practical way to put their talk to a test.

Are you living on a salary or on wages? How is it going to help you to decrease the value of the dollar by nearly one-half? You will have to pay double for everything you buy. The same amount of money will go only half as far as now. Hence you will be cheated out of half your income, unless the silverites can double your salary or wages. Do you really expect any such increase? Has there been any precedent for a sudden advance in wages so enormous, and where and when was it? Do you imagine for a moment that if your salary is now \$500 a year, or your daily wages give you that yearly income, your employer is going to put them up to \$1,000 if BRYAN is elected and his silver policy established? In the course of years you might look forward to the probability of some increase, but at best, as all experience shows, it would be long delayed, and it would be much less than the advance in the price of living, which would be immediate.

Your case is the case of all those who ar in receipt of salaries or are paid wages, and they include the great majority of the population. Are these millions of citizens going to vote for BRYAN at so great a cost to their pockets? It would be an expensive vote for every man who gave it.

Have you laid by something in a savings bank? If so, you are one of about five million such depositors in the United States. Last year their number was exactly 4,875, \$19, and the total of their deposits was \$1,810,597,023, or an average to each depositor of \$371.36. That is a great number of people, and the aggregate of their deposits is enormous. If Mr. BRYAN's plan of paying off in silver standard money is adopted, they will all lose nearly one-half of the present value of their deposits. The money in the savings banks will go only about one-half as far as now. It will be pretty costly for a savings bank depositor to vote for BRYAN, you see. It will be a big contribution of money in order to gratifyhis ambition of becoming President.

We might go on thus through all business, all trade, and every profession. We might make the same inquiries of everybody whose life is insured or who is in a building or benefit association, every man who is working for money in any occupation. The questions we have asked could be ction of BRYAN would be heavy for every one of them.

Is it not astounding, then, that BRYAN has the assurance to ask the people to make a sacrifice so great individually and so enormous in its aggregate to enable him to get possession of the White House for the four years from the 4th of next March?

Think, then, of the effect the silver policy would have on yourself personally, and don't waste your time in listening to the general promises and pretensions of its advocates. The true way to test it is to dissipate the cloud of boastful and deceitful rhetoric with which BRYAN and his fellow political speculators seek to surround it. It offers a very simple question for every man to settle for himself by the application of common sense merely. A profound knowledge of finance is not necessary to solve that problem. If you know enough to know the worth of a dollar you are competent to decide the question for yourself.

American Ships for Japan.

It would be a novel experience for our shippards to build modern steel 22%-knot cruisers for a foreign power, but there is more than a possibility that this experience will soon be enjoyed by the establishment of the CRAMPS at Philadelphia, or by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, or by

both of these concerns. Bids have just been received by the Japanese Legation at Washington from these two firms for constructing two protected cruisers of about 4,700 tons displacement each, with 15,000 horse power, to reach a speed of 20% knots under natural and of two knots additional under forced draught. These bids, it is understood, must be put in competition with those of France, but it does not follow that they will be rejected, even if higher than the French. Only the general type of cruiser has been indicated by Japan, with a few requisites, leaving the details to the contractors. Accordingly it would be easy for her to give our builders the preference on the ground of the excellence of the plans proposed, even if the ships should cost a little more; and there is good reason to suppose that Japan desires, for various reasons, including those of confidence in American shipbuilding and sincere liking for our country, to give our yards at least some share of the big Chinese war indemnity which she is now largely laying out in various foreign countries for the purchase of ships.

It does not seem a long time since Secretary WHITNEY, in the infancy of our new steel fleet, and, indeed, of the art of steel shipbuilding in this country, obtained a copy of the plans of the then famous English-built Japanese cruiser Naniwa Kan, to guide the construction of our own Charleston. Within this short interval, however, wast changes have taken place here in naval architecture. Having learned very yards, or twenty-one in all. The distances quickly what the European dockyards had and the number of shots are therefore the

struction, and to-day American battle ships as well as American fast cruisers have a world-wide renown.

It would be a very suggestive illustration of progress, therefore, if, in return for the Naniwa Kan's aid to our Charleston, whose keel was laid Jan. 20," 1887, our shipbuilders should within ten years lay down for Japan two cruisers, each four knots faster than the Charleston, on about 2,000 tons more displacement. That, even with higher wages, our yards may yet furnish ships to foreign navies is suggested by Secretary HERBERT's declaration in regard to the three Newport News gunboats that their contract prices were believed to be about as low as those of equivalent vessels built in foreign countries, Thus, even on the strict footing of cost, our builders may perhaps make as advantageous offers as the French; while the fact that the two American firms were specially invited by Japan to present bids, seems to strengthen the chances that one or both will soon be at work for Japan.

What the Populists and Socialists Want.

Mr. Simon Parsons of Amsterdam ave nue asks us the proper and timely questions here subjoined:

believe in gold: in fact, you wish things to remain as

they are, financially. Good. You have the courag the silverites. You stigmatize them as Socialists Populists, &c. I can find no fault with that. If it is villatinous to be a Socialist or a Populist you are full justified in what you write against them.

What do the Socialists want?

"What do the Populists want? "Answer these questions. I am sure if they wans to destroy this grand republic and set up a crazy regime like the French in the time of the revolution, the sooner the great American people know it the better. Therefore, sir, publish for inspection a few of their leading principles, or theories, or whatever they call them. Let us see what they mean. Ameri-SIMON PARSONS." cans are not fools.

THE SUN has never asserted that all be lievers in the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are Socialists or even Populists. That is not the case. The Hon. ARTHUR SEWALL of Maine, for example, is free silverite, yet no Populist or Socialist would think of describing him as one of themselves. But free silver is the first step, the opening wedge, and that is why so many of the wilder-eyed reformers of society favor it and desire the election of BRYAN for the sake of what they think will follow.

The first thing they think would follow is a paper currency not redeemable in either gold or silver, but resting solely upon the Government's flat. They say with considerable plausibility that if the Government can create value for forty-seven cents of a dollar by putting its stamp upon the other fifty-three cents, there isn't much sense in limiting the flat to the forty-seven cents when paper is so much cheaper a vehicle for the value-creating impression from the Government press.

In reply to the question as to what the Populists want, we inform Mr. PARSONS that the most authoritative formulation of their initial demands is to be found in the Omaha platform of 1892, when the expresston of their views was not hampered by the ideas of Senator Jones of Arkansas as to political expediency. The Omaha platform declared that the nation was on the verge of moral, political, and material ruin, and that "a vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on both continents, and is rapidly taking possession of the world. After much rhetoric of this sort the resolutions demanded free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; an increase of currency to not less than \$50 per capita, or about double the present amount; a graduated income tax; Government savings banks, and Government ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, and telephones; and the reclamation by the Government of all lands granted to has money accumulated, and every man who | railroads in excess of their actual needs, and of all lands now owned by aliens. Another desideratum of the Populists was changed in detail so as to apply to them all, | originally demanded in what is known as and the answers would always tell the same | the Ocala platform of the Farmers' Allistory of loss. The actual money cost of the ance, namely, the abolition of national banks and the establishment of Gove positories in the several States which shall lend money directly to the people at not exceeding two per cent. interest per annum on real estate and non-perishable farm

> products. We cannot tell Mr. PARSONS what the Socialists want. Their literature is too vague and scattering. It has just been declared officially at St. Louis that the Socialist differs from the Populist in degree only, and not in kind. First of all, at present, they want free silver. Later on, they want a good many other pernicious and destructive things, although they are not by any means agreed as to exactly what they do want. The desires of the Socialists are like puffs of wind from every point of the compass. They range from a mild form of Government paternalism to a general upheaval of society and its reconstruction upon a new and untried basis. It would require a LINNEUS to classify them according to the exact variations of their multitudinous vagaries. But many, if not most of them, are willing to begin with free silver and forty-seven per cent, repudiation.

The Canadians at Bisley.

Next to having Americans win in transatlantic competitions we are glad to see the laurels go to our neighbors across the border, who do their best toward keeping up the prowess of this side of the ocean in athletic and open-air sports.

They have done well in the earlier matches on Bisley Common by carrying off the Kolapore Cup, and they are all the more to be congratulated from the fact that they have long made a specialty of contending for this emblem, and greatly covet its possession. It was in 1871 that the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup was first put up, in order to create a competition in which the colonies could take part. Canada won it the next year, 1872, and she has won it half a dozen times or more. She has also won repeatedly the Colonial prize of about \$400, awarded to the team, exclusive of the home team, that makes the highest aggregate for the Kolapore Cup. As the cup victory has often been won by only a few points, the present score of Canada, 656, against England's 644, Guernsey's 618, and Jersey' 505, is very creditable. There have been higher records, the Canadians themselves having scored over thirty points additional, but with the wind more favorable. The Canadians had shown in their prac tice, before going to Bisley, that they were in fine form, so that their victory is really not surprising. It also betokens many in-

dividual prizes for them in the rich array which Bisley annually offers. The Kolapore match is one for teams of eight, each man firing seven shots at 200, and then the same number at 500 and at 600

however, is contested by teams of twelve. And that fact anguests that these victors in the Kolapore Cup match might well visit

Sea Girt at the coming meeting, and with a team of twelve contend for the Hilton Trophy, which was always meant to be an international match, although it is a long time since it has had that charac "Open to teams of twelve from " " each of the provinces of Great Britain" is its legend, in part, and a warm welcome would be given on the New Jersey range to the Dominion riflemen who have distinguished themselves at Bisley.

A Peril Happily Avoided.

In taking out of the hands of the incompetent and sometimes inarticulate Sheriff of this county the service of jury notices, and in transferring that job to the Commissioner of Jurors, a functionary familiar with the language spoken here, the Legislature performed a salutary work. It relieved the people of this town of a grave peril, although complete relief for the citizens of New York from DAMSEN will not be attained until Governor MORTON removes him and appoints a satisfactory and English-speaking Sheriff in his place.

It was in the Court of General Sessions that, in December last, DAMSEN was tried on an indictment for culpable incompetence in suffering the escape from his custedy as Landvogt of KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN. The jury disagreed. In this same court recently one BERNHARD REITT WAS tried under an indictment founded on the complaint of Mrs. AUGUSTA GERNEL, who alleged that REITT was responsible for her loss of \$110 in United States money. Nine of the twelve jurors before whom the case was heard were Germans or German-Americans. Two of them conversed with the witnesses in that language, although it is not recognized in the tribunals of this State as the official language. "This must stop," said the Judge; "the trials are conducted here in English and not in German. Let this German dialogue cease!" By the Federal census of 1800 there were

returned as residing in this town at that time 1,515,000 persons, of whom 210,000 were natives of Germany, and 1,697 of Denmark or of the Plattdeutsch provinces of Germany included in the Danish kingdom prior to the Schleswig-Holstein war. Less than a seventh, or 13 per cent., of the population of New York, therefore, was returned as of German or Plattdeutsch nationality: the Danes, who are Scandinavians, and likewise the Plattdeutschers, who are mongrel Germans, being included in the computation. How did it happen, then, that nine of the twelve jurors in the REITT case were Germans or Plattdeutschers? How has it happened in other similar criminal cases tried in the same court ?

The explanation is easy. When DAMSEN was charged with the service of jury notices, he employed only persons speaking or understanding German. Their unfamiliarity with the English language, with the local customs prevailing among English-speaking persons in this town, and with the streets and their numbers, had for its result that for the most part persons to whom they could make their inquiries comprehensible, in other words, Germans or German-Americans, were summoned as jurors. To a great extent, persons familiar only with English were either ignored or returned as "not found," or totally omitted from the revised lists of eligible jurors. Thus it has happened under DAMSEN that an undue proportion of the jurors summoned for trial in the courts of New York have been Germans or Plattdeutschers or German-Americans or Holsteiners. There were several of them, it may be remembered, on the jury which disagreed on the subject of DAMSEN's guilt, namely, SHRAG, MANC, DIECKMANN, SALTZ NIER, MOELLER, and IGNATZ MODRY.

Thanks to the intervention of the Legis lature, however, jury notices are now served by persons understanding English, and a great peril has been thereby avoided

The Crown of Thorns.

Mr. BRYAN's figurative crown of thorns, delegates to Chicago and gave him the nomination, has been traced back through various earlier efforts of the same orator as far as Dec. 22, 1894. On that day in the House of Representatives, Mr. BRYAN cloquently denounced the men who were "insolently demanding further legislation in favor of an universal gold standard." He cried, with appropriate gesticulation :

"I will not aid them to press down upon the bleet

ing brow of labor the crown of thorns. Among the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S associates in the Fifty-third Congress was the Hon. SAMUEL W. McCALL of Winches ter, Mass., representing the Eighth district of that State. Mr. McCALL is a Republican. Eleven months before the first appearance of the crown of thorns in Mr BRYAN's rhetoric, Mr. McCALL delivered in the House a speech on the tariff, in the eloquent peroration of which appears this passage:

"Do you regard your bill with reference to labor Ready as you have ever been to betray it with a kiss you scourge it to the very quick, and press a crown of thorns upon its brow.

This speech may be found in the Congressional Record of Jan. 26, 1894. The Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN of Ne-

braska was present on that day. The Record shows that his mouth was open on Jan. 26, 1894, and so, apparently, were his ears.

The testimony of Capt. SPIELER of the Austrian cruiser Salda to the excellence of Pearl Harbor, and to the ease of its defence by orpedoes only, is very striking. But the American people are taking less interest in Pearl Harbor than formerly. Nothing will satisfy them now except all Hawaii, including the fine har bor of Honolulu, and they do not expect to be very long without it.

The Hon. JOE SIELEY of Pennsylvania "found it absolutely impossible to get to St. Louis" and the Hon. JONAH JEREMIAH MOTT'S Silver Convention, but sent his best wishes, an easy contribution to make. Since Mr. Sinkey escaped from Chicago without having the nomnation for Vice-President thrust upon him, he has made it a rule to keep away from conven-Writing letters from Pennsylvania is safer and cheaper.

The Populists of New York State adopted more than a year ago the three-leafed clover as their distinguishing political symbol. Now the wild Western Populists are proposing to substitute in place of it the field daisy, which, as one of them declares, "grows and blooms perennially on the farms and in the gardens of the great majority of the members of the party," and "expresses with simplicity the paramount issue now before country, the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." Populist or stors do not, as a rule, seek to know the origin or understand the significance of what generally they talk about, and their selection of the daisy recalls to some persons the objection which one of their Western leaders made to the referendum as an article of Populist party faith. "What's the use," he said, "of mixing up a lot of Latin, to teach us, we have tried to better the in- same as in our Hilton Trophy match, which, which nobody understands, with American

politics?" Likewise the Chrysanthemum Leuinthemum, to use the botanical name of one of the most common of the varieties of daisies, might be calculated to perplex the Populist mind as a symbol of anything but the in-The word daisy means day's eye, and the real day's eye is the golden sun.

We have been asked by a correspondent if the following statement, which he says was made by Invasing Dospert v tarena.

"We have seen the per capita of currency fall from \$6,725 in 1867 to less than \$5 to day, and with it we have seen our country change from most tremendous prosperity to universal adversity."

Our answer is that the statement is not true. but on the contrary an audacious, wholesale iie. The per capita of currency in this country has never been \$6,725, and at the present time it is not \$3, but \$21.

O, what is this that hides the sky, and catches clouds upon the fly and smites the zenith in the eye? The hat of CYCLONE DAVIS. His fourscore inches, three, he is an obelisk to see; the hat is twice as tall as he, the hat of CYCLONE DAVIS. The rim is eighty inches wide, a vast expanse of wool each side, and all the fowle o' th' air do hide in that rim of the hat of Davis. The rains and snows fall on that brim, the crown puts out the planets' glim, and makes the firmament look grim; the crown of the hat of Davis. O, in that Populist's wild squall that drives across the seas of gall, there is one must will never fall. one mighty ship o'ertops them all, unique, heaven-grazing, madly tall, the hat of CYCLONE DAVIS .- "Pop Ditties." by GRUBE SINKENZOOP

What is MATHER'S "Magnolia," of which our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, speaks with much editorial fervor, and about which it says that Prof. WENDELL has be lecturing in Boston? Is it a novel or is it a guidebook to Florida?

Why is the Hon, JAMES BUCKPHALUS BELFORD not in St. Louis in these solemn hours? He has been needed, not merely for the crackle and roar of his denunciatory speech, but for the lliuminating properties of his flaming poil. When the Convention hall was in darkness at the hour of session the other night, and a thousand sons of gloom huddled and shuddered in their own caves of obscure thought, where was the Pharos of Colorado, the Knight of the Burning Poll? Had he been there he would have given light; and heat as well as light. The Hon. JAMES K. JONES should spare no pains or expense in keeping this unequalled red fire above the horizon during the campaign.

Senator FAULENER of West Virginia objects to the frequency of the Hon, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S communications to the public, and avers that the young man's "proper course now is to remain silent and bottle up some of the personal joy he feels at being selected as the candidate of his party." is chilly and even cruel advice to give to a young declaimer who would not that the air should cease to be tremulous with his sounds. Having witched the Populist thinkers at Chicago with the symmetry of his countenance and the music of his voice, why should he deprive the rest of the world of the benefit of his chief qualifications? To be sure, he seems to need two or three years to get one of his declamations into condition, but what of that? He must have practice. He will not be grateful to Mr. FAULENER for trying to deprive him

It was reserved for a Maine Populist of the name of Campion to become the unconscious avenger of the Hon. William Shake-SPEARE and to trip up the vaulting ambition of he Hon. IGNISFATUUS DONNELLY, the Sage of Nininger.

It is no mere politeness to the truth of history to say that never since the invention of great men have so many of them been macked together in one place as are now on exhibition in St. Louis. A catalogue of them would be as long as a speech by the Hon, WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, who is on hand himself and one of the most important members. There is the Hon, DAVIS HECTOR WAITE of Colorado known everywhere for his reticence and his calmness of temper. There is the Hon, LORAINE DANTON LEWELLING of Kansas, famed for moderate language and profound views. There is the Hon, JACOB SLECHER COXEY of Onio, renowned as a martialist, a traveller, and no friend to grass; and by his side is the Hon, CARL BROWNE, artist, poet, theosophist, ecturer, a silver man from old days. There the tallest Populist in the world, the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS of Texas. There is the Hon. DINGDONG BUTLER of North Caryouth who combines many earnest Populist principles with a heretical and almost plutocratic beard. The Hon, WILLIAM VENTUS ALLEN of Nebraska, an unrivalled producer of speeches, may be seen not far from the Hon. WILLIAM ALFRED PEFFER, the discoverer of capillary adorament and a man without a collar or an enemy. The Hon. JAMES B. WEAVER, many a time and oft a candidate for President; the Hon, CALAMITY WELLER, who sheds 'ears when the crops are good; the Hon. MARY ELIZABETH LEASE, the first of the stateswomen of the Kaw; the Hon. STUMP ASHBY, the greatest living elocutionist except the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, and the Hon. HEZ LUNGthese, and hundreds more such as these, make St. Louis a dress parade of intellect this week.

No colloquial expression destined to an enduring popularity has made headway so slowly as that which is heard now and then on the roof gardens, but more often away from them: "You're not the only pebble on the beach." The origin of such expressions, or more properly of the popularity of such expressions, is always difficult to trace; but no sum mer season in New York, and especially no summer amusement season, is deemed a success without one popular phrase which comes into general and often inaccurate use.

The supply of light furnished by the United States Government to the BARTHOLDI statue of Liberty Enlightening the World continues to be meagre and flickering, so much so that it has been observed that a very small portion of the world could be enlightened by the Liberty statue as now equipped. By night the BARTHOLDI statue emits a small, vague, indefinite sort of deficiency-Administration ligh which contrasts very poorly with the bright shore lights back of it, and absurdly with the splendid, brilliant, and luminous Sandy Hook search light. Some extra candle power on the Liberty statue at night is a desirable thing.

Made Happy by The Sun.

From the Mandan Pioneer.
Life would be worth living from now to elecion day if for no other purpose than to read THE SUN. This, the leading Democratic paper of the nation, is now supporting McKinley. No Republican raper has such hot shot to pour into Democratic strongholds as THE SUN has, and if it was the last dollar we had we would expend it for THE SUS, at least till the polls

The Right of Respectable Women to Ent. To the Euros of The Sex-Sir: A reference to the practice of some restaurant keepers in refusing to serve unattended women with food appears in one of your paragraphs in "Live Topics About Town." in o day's paper. It prompts me to ask whether th effect of the reform wave that passed over New York a year or two ago did not reach beyond its legal limits when the police warned the keepers of such places not to serve women without escorts. Does not the law under which licenses are granted for carrying on law under which licenses are granted for carrying on restaurants prescribe that they shall be conducted for the entertainment of all orderly persons? Within the last few months a number of soif-respecting women, engaged in a most landable pursuit, the sile viation of the sufferings of the siog, on returning from their cases into a night, tired and hungry, were refused food at several of the places and numer, were not that they could not be served unless "accompanied by a man."

Have worthy, industrious, and independent women no right to eat? And must they bear the mortification of a refusal to be served, and by implication be considered disorderly, simply because circumstances make it impossible or the supportant to always rowide themselves with secords? REPUBIATION REPUBIATED.

The Buty of Democrats to Prevent the From the Uties Observer.

The proceedings of the Chicago Convention. the platform promulgated, and the candidate nominated absolutely forbid Democratic support for Bryan.

From the New Jersey Revold. The Chicago platform is composed of false pretences. They were framed for the purpose of drawing the attention of the reader away from the dangerous and revolutionary methods and doctrine therein advocated, and no Demoerat or Republican who holds honesty and honor in high esteem, no business man who desires to prosper and has the prosperity of the country at heart can support it. From the Richmond Times The Republican party is not fighting Democ

racy in this canvass. There is no Democracy in the Chicago platform except its opening declarations that are immediately defined by the specific measures that it pledges the party to, The platform was made to suit the Populists and it is an expression of Populist opinions exhe loves so well. From the Saginardan

To sound-money Democrats one thing is to evident for question; if they would save the ountry from financial ruin they must first of all make sure if possible that the power of the Government is not seized upon by the crary Populists and Anarchists that controlled the late Chicago Convention.

From the Baton Rouge Adver-It would have been much better for the Demo eratic party had its platform contained but a single plank, and that plank free silver, as there are many Democrats who could stand free silver much better than they can swallow the populistic rot which constitutes the rest of the

From the San Antonio Pally Express, There is nothing binding upon any Democra vote for the ticket nominated at Chicago.

AN INQUIRING JERSEY FARMER He Replies to Senator Daly's Appeal to Stand by the Chicago Ticket.

to the Hon, William Daly, Senator from Hudson and Delegate to the Democratic National Convention

DEAR SIR: I have read your letter of July 16 The Democrats of New Jersey," and as I am a farmer, a Democrat, and a Jerseyman who is most anxious to vote for what will be for my own best interests. I take the liberty of ask ing you a few questions, which will be of practical interest to others similarly situated

Your letter, like the speeches and letters of all practical politicians, whether Democrats, Republicans, or l'opulists, is filled with glittering generalities, meaningless platitudes, and bun ombe. You talk glibly about the "combination of individual wealth and monopoly," and of the "classes against the masses." You say. The people are full of trouble. There are thousands of homes in distress, which, under ordinary circumstances, with wise legislation and honest government, would have plenty and to spare." This sounds very fine and may be all very true. You may know what you are talking about, but I don't, and there are many As a rule, an ordinary common ac hool educa-

ion, such as I received, and which is about as much as most farmers' boys get or expect, doesn't enable them to understand the Intricacies of political economy as expressed by these

cies of political economy as expressed by these highfalutin sentences recled off by the yard. Now, I have a farm for which I promised to pay \$10,800, which is decorated with a mortgage for over half this amount.

This mortgage is held by one of the Wail street harpies at 4½ per cent, and i mustsay that in the three years he has been carrying it he has shown an amount of consideration and appreciation for my situation hardly to be expected under the circumstances. In addition I have a wife and three half-grown children, two of the laster and a farm hand helping me in the daily work, but with the closest economy I have been unable in the past three years to do more than provide comfortably for my family and pay the interest.

been unable in the past three years to do more than provide comfortably for my family and pay the interest.

Now what I want to know, and what other farmers similarly situated want to know, is: What direct benefit am I to receive from the free coinage of sliver at the ratio of 10 to 1?

The average farmer is not so stupid as to believe that the Government will commit an act of paternalism and distribute sliver dollars among them free of charge.

We all know that if a hundred billion sliver dollars were coined and put in circulation we would not get one of them unless we had the collateral to put up, or something equally valuable to give in exchange. The theory of raising the price of farm products "won't go," as we all know that the low prices current for the past few years have been governed entirely by the natural aw of supply and demand, just the same as the prices on other lines or commodities which are subject to barter and sale.

We don't believe in the theory that the capitalists are in league against the masses. The capitalist, as a rule, is exercising his great American privilege of getting all he can of this world's goods, and there is not a demagague among all the same.

among all the spouting Populists who is not trying to do the same. What we farmers want to know is: 1. How will free coinage help us pay off our farm mortgages?
2. How are we to go about getting our share of silver dollars; we who have no collateral to

of silver dollars; we who have no conateral to put up?
There seems to be plenty of money in circulation, and it is easily obtainable by those who have something to give in exchange for it. I cannot see any use in inflating the currency unless I am, in some mysterious way, to get a share of it.

Until these questions are answered intelligently, and so simply that even a farmer can understand. I cannot vote for candidates who are dominated by Aftgeld and Tillman; and yet "I am a Democrat." Yours truly,

J. C. ALEXANDER,
A New Jersey Farmer and ex-Store Clerk.

A New Jersey Farmer and ex-Store Clerk, Hubson county, N. J., July 22.

The Value of Silver.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: in the event of the free coinage of sliver, with sliver bullion at the present value of 60 cents per ounce of 480 grains, there being 371½ grains in a dollar, worth now about 53 cents, but which the Government stamps as "one dollar," would not that fact impelevery silver producer to turn his buillon into dollars, and thus secure the profit? Would not the price of buillon be raised respondingly to supply the wants of art and manu-Would the miners be content to receive less than what the Government is willing to paynamely, \$1 for 371% grains, or \$1.20 per ounce?

If such be the likely result of free coinage, is it not reasonable to assume that the demand for sliver other than coinage will tend to keep the price up?

The price of silver under free coinage would andoubtedly rise to \$1.29 per ounce, but its ralue, or purchasing power, measured by other commodities, would not rise. Prices would rise in the same proportion all round. The demand for silver for manufacturing purposes would also remain unchanged.

less valuable than it was in 1873 as compared with

The Depreciation of Silver. To the Editon of The Sun-Sir: Is it true, as al-leged by the free-silver advocates, that silver is not

commodities other than gold? In other words, that it should rather be said that gold has grown dearer han that silver has grown cheaper? It seems to me that the merits of the controversy as to the codepend upon the truth or untruth of that statement; depend upon the truth or untruth of that statement; for if gold, owing to the great demand for it occasiones by the existing coinnge law, has doubled on nearly doubled in va. ie 28 compared with the necessaries of life (wheat, for instance), then the present law is worsing as great a nariship upon debtors as you say would be worseld upon creditors by the eactment of a free-silver law. Calvis H. Rowland. It is not true that silver is not less valuable ompared with all other commodities than it was in 1873. It is less valuable compared with coffee, tobacco, lenther, coal, corn, pork, beef, and many other things, and very much le usble in the payment of the wages of labor. Besides, in every contract made since 1873 the debtor has virtually promised to pay gold dollars or their equivalent, and it would just for him to pay 53-cent dollars to his creditor as for him to deliver corn in fulfilment of a contract to deliver wheat. The creditor is as justly entitled to the rise in the value of his debt as the farmer is to the rise in the value of

Free Silver and the Pensioners,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Permit me to sug gest that your enumeration of "The Grand Army of Creditors" in The Scs of July 20 fails to take account of one very important class which must be reckonerith by the free-coinage people. I ailude to the of soldiers who draw pensions from the Government.
These number a million, more or less, and there will probably not be many "16 to 1" votes among the pensioners on Nov. 2.

A. E. Lewis. Mu.ross, Pa., July 22.

PROGRESS IN THE NAVY.

The Experimental Tank-Heavy Gun Pergings-Trini of the Brooklyn.

provisions made by Congress at the last sesion was for the construction of an experi mental tank, and this is soon to be established at the Washington Navy Yard, which has been chosen for its site. The commercial marine is expected to share with the navy the benefits of this appliance, since any it formation obtained in regard to Government models will be useful to all shippards, and no loubt some problems suggested by private builders will find a solution there. noted that not only do Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Russ'a use experimental tanks, but that in 1882 a firm of Scotch shipbuilders, Denny Bres, of Dumbarton, constructed one for their private work, and atterward declared the large expense of building and maintaining it to have been "one of our best investments." The tank constructed at Torquay in 1872, which allowed many experi ments to be made for the British Admiralty. was succeeded ten years ago by a larger one cept where it is the work of Altgeld, and at at Haslar, near Portamenth, 400 feet long those points it declares for that anarchy which by 20 feet wide and 0 feet deep. Italy, 1889, tuilt one 500 feet long by 22 feet wide at Spezzie. Russia built a costly

one at St. Petersburg in 1892. The question of employing cast steel shafts for the smaller vessels of our navy has been under consideratio, by the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Forged steel alone, it is thought, would be suitable for heavy vessels, but if cast shafts could be employed for smaller ones instead of the forged shafts now universal the saving would be considerable, the fin-ished material costing only about a fifth as much per round.

ished material costing only about a fifth as much per round.

The prompt advertising for the heavy gun forgings required by the navy will insure their being delivered in good season. Congress allowed \$400,000 for guns for auxiliary cruisers and \$250,000 for reserve guns for the navy, and there are also to be provided the guns for the three new battle ships. The twelve 13-inch guns for the latter are not yet called for, but the forty-two 6-inch guns are included in the advertisement, together with eight 6-inch, thirty-five 3-inch, and twenty 4-inch guns, all for the auxiliary cruisers. There are also call for the forgings of two 8-inch, two 12 inch, and two 13-inch guns, which are said to be for the navy's reserve.

for the forgings of two 8-inch, two 12 inch, and two 13-inch guns, which are said to be for the navy's reserve.

Interest is revived in the Brooklyn, our largest armored crui-er, by the news that her trial is likely to come off next month, instead of in September, the work on her having recently been pushed forward. As it is, she is behind her contract date of completion. The act authorizing her became a law on July 19, 1892, and the contract for her was signed Feb. 11, 1893. Three years were allowed for building her, so that she was really due last February; but delays from well-known causes intervened. She has a displacement of 9,271 tons, or 1,071 more than the New York, being 20 feet longer; yet her contract price, \$2,086,000, is only \$1,000 more than that of the New York, so that she forms another instance of the steadily downward tendency of the prices of our warships.

The Brooklyn will be even a more effective vessel than the New York, for she carries eight 8-inch guns where the latter has only six, and market a shiech conservation in the latter has only six, and market shiechems where the latter has only six, and market shiechems where the latter has only six, and the shiechems was the state of the standard shiechems where the latter has only six, and the shiechems where the latter has only six, and the shiechems where the latter has only six and the shiechems where the latter has only six and the shiechems where the latter has only six and the shiechems and the shiechems and the shiechems are shiechems.

The Brooklyn will be even a more effective vessel than the New York, for she carries sight 8-inch guns where the latter has only six, and twelve 5-inch guns where the latter has twelve 4-inch; and she also has four more six-pounders and two more torpedo tubes. She also has a much larger coal supply than the New York. As to her speed, which is just now the chief point of interest, it is fixed by the contract at not less than 20 knots. But the New York, which is in many respects her protupe, was also guaranteed to make twenty knots on her trial, and actually reached twenty-one knots. As the horse power planned for the Brooklyn is the same as was designed for the New York, 16,000, and as she displaces a thousand tons more, it might at first glance be supposed that she would not reach the New York's speed, even if her horse power should be increased, like the latter's, to 17-401.

But if the Brooklyn's contract is examined, it will be found that by a special arrangement, the average of twenty knots for four consecutive hours, with an air pressure in the fire room not exceeding an average of 21s inches of water, is to be made with the vessel weighted to a displacement of only 8,150 tons, and this was the New York's calculated displacement on trial. Thus the two vessels in this respect are again on a par. Hence, with the greater length of the Brooklyn, on even a trifle less beam, and with the experience gained in constructing the New York calculated premium of \$3,0,000 per quarter knot for anything above her guaranteed speed, she will earn the handsome sum of \$3,0,000 per for her will reach 21½ knots. If so, with her contract premium of \$3,0,000 per quarter knot for anything above her guaranteed speed, she will earn the handsome sum of \$3,00,000 for her builders. Even at twenty-one knots she will earn, like the one of our fastest crulsers.

From the Chicago Evening Post. "I suppose you have bee - saving the country again. John," she said at the breas ast table.

"I've been doing my share," he answered "The thing that I can't quite understand." she per-sisted, "is why the country can only be saved by staying out nights. Why can't you save it in the day-

"You don't understand politics, and never will," he "These are very ticklish times, and it belooves every man to do what he can for the cause night or day." "I suppose so," she said doubtfully; "but it does

seem to me as if you were overworking yourself when you tried to float the whole country on prosperity

"On what? "I don't know, but there is every indication this morning that it was a good deal stronger than He did not feel equal to a spirited controversy, so

he let the remark pass; but he was more than ever convinced that there are features of politics that no voman will understand.

Erueger's Dog Story Told Straight. From the Cape Times. The true account of President Krüger's recent

ranine analogy is too good to be lost Whe formers called upon him and began to thank him for their release, the old man looked at them for a moent and then said, ironically: "Some dogs which have been beaten lick the feet of their master. Others slink away and snarl and try to bite again. I hope you are not going to mar! any more." painful pause, broken at length by a loud guffaw, as the President turned to the interpreter and said. "You needn't translate that; it's only my little joke." His Honor resumed in the terms already summarized here: "You have asked me to be merci ul to the remaining prisoners, and I will answer you in a parabl There was once a naughty little dog, and it was beaten. It was right to beat that dog, because it was naughty. But what should be done to the owner of that dog, who stood by and said 'Saa.'" Then, drop ping the parable, the President excluded: "Rhodes is the owner of that dog! What shall be done to him?" The deputation rather looked as though, is the popular phrase, they would like to be asked

He Knew Too Much,

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. "Did you ever," remarked the man who delights facetious antiquities, "hear of the hayseed wh went to the ticket office and asked what o'clook train left ?"

"Ha! Ha! Ha!" said his friends, politely. the face of one of the bystanders there was however, no answering smile. Instead there was the strained look of one who falls to see the point. "Well," he said, doubtfully, "what's wrong with

Why, man alive, can't you see? It's the worst kind of a chump question. What answer would you

O. I don't know. Maybe 5:45." "My friend, whom do ; ou find willing to pay money for the use of your mental powers?"
"En? O, you mean where so I work? I'm ticket

agent on the Middle and Southern." Washington Society Interested.

From the Courier-Journal.

There is anxious interest in Washington society over rumor that Mavroyeni lley the Turkish Minister to this country, intends to tring thirty or forty of his best-looking wives from his barem next season and establish them in his magnificent apartments it ome of these women are said to be young and very

Well Named. From the it ashington Times,

"These," said the poultry farmer, pointing to s group of energetic hens, "are Macduffs."
"What a queer name," observed the visitor; "why are they so called? Because they always lay on."

A Broken Link.

Enthusiasi-When four men play golf they are said o play a "four-some;" when two men play it's a Fair Pupil -1 see; and when a man plays by himself t's a "lonesome," I suppose

Good News from Bouth Carolina, From the Bennettsville Democrat. Rev. Welcome Quick of Lower Bebron to see us Monday. He reported fine crops.

THE SQUIRE'S PET PISH.

fest an He Had Taught It to Live on Land It.

WASHINGTON, July 23,-One of the naval From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, MARIETTA, July 20. There was a man in this city yesterday who told about the biggest fish story ever heard in this vicinity. His hame is

Henry Wilson, and he halls from up near the head of Middle Island Creek in West Vicinia. Wilson's story is this: Near his home in West Virginia is an old quire of the name of Spencer, who believes that any living thing can be taught to live of its element. Several months ago he a large catfish without doing it any him

of its element. Several months ago he caught a large catifish without doing it any higher, and proceeded in an experiment to prove he cheered the day a hole in his yard, which he files with water, and in which he deposited the first water, and in which he deposited the first better than the control of the water, and in which he deposited the first with the control of the water, and the total partial large that the control of the water and the control of the same and the customing itself to the air and air partently thriving.

Finally Squire Spencer took the fish out of the hole and kept him in the yard, where he fed him and treated him in much the same way that he would treat any barnyard air and became very affectionate. Whenever it saw its master it gave forth a sound of recognition and wabbled itself as near as possible to him. Severe petted him and became so lond of him that he would often take him along with him when he went away from home.

cer petted him and became so lond of him that he would often take him along with him when he went away from home.

One thing peculiar about the fish was that it would never have anything to do with the other members of Siencer's family, but would show great fear at their approach. Shence was very jubilant at this apparent vindleaning of his theory, and was preparing to exhibit the piles nomewon at the county fairs in his section.

But the most remarkable part of flee story yet remains to be told. One day, as Shencer was starting off for a short walk, the lish attrict to windle along after him. All went well until Spencer crossed a shallow creek on a foot log, and the fish, in attempting to follow got as far as the middle of the log, lost his balance, and fell into the water. Spencer could have saved the fish, but supposing that it could swim, he let it alone, when, to his surprise, the fish, after making several desperate flounders in the water, keeled over on its back and drowned.

SOME ONE LAUGUED.

An Amusing Girl Who Wanted Her Papa's

From the Chicago Part.
"Papa," said the public official's bright-eyed daughter, as he settled himself in his easy chair after dinner and reached for the evening paper "Well?" he said inquiringly.

She did not reply at once, but came over and took a seat on a stool beside him, thereby demonstrating to his satisfaction that she had some thing important on her mind. "Papa," she repeated at last, "you have a

"Papa," she repeated at last, "you have a great deal of influence, haven't you?"
"Um-well, I have some," he admitted, guardedly.
"Enough so that you can get a position for any one if you really want to?" she suggested, "Well, yes," he answered. "But how does that interest you?"
"Why, I have been reading about the new woman," she replied, "and they all seem to have a sphere or something of that sort and some business calling—"
"Oh, well," he interrupted, "you don't want to be a new woman."

"Oh, well," he interrupted, "you don't want to be a new woman."

"No-o," she answered slowly, "I don't know that I do, but if every one is going to be one, I suppose I ought to—"

"Nonsense." he exclaimed, "we all like yea better as you are, and I don't think you'd loag well in bloomers, any way."

"Oh, I wasn't thinking of bloomers," she reurned quickly. "I don't want to wear them. "On, I wasn't thinking of bloomers," she re-turned quickly. "I don't want to wear them, any way. I was thinking about a mission in life and having work to do in the world of bush-ness, so that I could be ready for a rainy day—"

you."
She pouted pruttily, but persisted in spite of She pouted prettily, but persisted in spite or his interruption.

"Weil, I've picked out the position that I want," she said, "and I think you ought to zet to reme. I want to open the sealed proposals I've read so much about at different times. I should think it would be lots of fun, and maybe I'd find the one I've been expecting—"She stopped because she thought some one laughed, but she has the promise of the job as soon as there is a vacancy.

"Don't worry yourself. I'll get you another silk umbrella if you've lost the last one I gave

RUINED BY HIS GOAT.

The Animal's Appetite Forced a California From the Oakland Times. Joseph Martin, an Eimhurst farmer, has been forced into insolvency by a billy goat. Mr. Mar-

tin feels greatly aggriced at the animal for the cruel manner in which it has treated him, bu the goat has the best of the argument, and the farmer is in a financial fix. In January of this year Martin rented from

le January of this year Martin rented from Henry Hayes fifteen acres of fruit orchard mar San Leandro. Martin moved with his family, including the goat, onto the premises, and all went well for a few days.

It was smooth sailing as long as there were clicans and discarded boots for a goat to feed on but the supply was not equal to the demand and William had to look about for something else to subsist on. He had never tried fruit trees as a diet, so he concluded to tackle the Hayes orchard just to find out how the wood tasted.

Hayes orchard just to find out how the wood tasted.

One taste was enough to satisfy the goat that he had lost haif his life by not trying fruit trees before. He went through the occhard and when he finished the wreck was complete. Hayers's attention was called to the condition of his fruit trees, and when he viewed there maining stumps that were too tough for the goat to chew his anger knew no bounds. He went straight to a Justice of the Peace and surd Martin for damages. Judgment was rendered in his favor to the amount of \$342.

That was in February last, and up to date Martin has not been able to settle the marter. Learning that Hayes was about to levy on his horses, wagons, and other farming implements to satisfy the judgment he gave a chaitel metage on the property to W. A. Rome and yesterday filed a petition in insolvency. His only debt, according to his statement, is the judgment held against him by Hayes. His only asset is the goat, and nobody seems to want it.

SUNBEAMS. -Melon lice are ruining crops in the neighborhood of Newport, Ky -Part of a corn field at Jopita, Mo., which has never been undermined, has settled twenty feet.

-Young men of Pittsburg, Kan., have formed a club on an agreement to keep their heads shavel during the summer. -Farmers in Douglas county, Kan., are educating their horses to eat potatoes, which they can feed at 11 cents, while corn stands for 1.7 cents. -Not all Western cherries in Eastern markets come from California. Oregon shippers stat 180

car loads East within a week from Salem and Portland. -Forty Carthage, Mo., girls have started a local fad by having a breakfest picule are wading party, as exclusive as Diana's bathing familes be fore Acteon's advent.

-Lightning struck a wire on which a graperine was trained in the Pellicek vineyard, at M Pla., and stripped the feult from it, jumping thes ther wire and repeating the effec--John Quiun, a Louisville policeman, we shi 245 jounds, was married the other day to list Mary E. Smith, who weighs more than 200 parels. They are the heaviest bridal couple of the year in

-Old English names are frequent enough in Winthrop, Me., so that on three stores side by side appear ingham, Oldham, and Dillingham, Inc. countrymen crack jokes because there is at a ham in either store.

-Summer residents took dyamite to the top of Mount Megunicook and blew a twenty ton bouler from its place on a cliff, that they ruled watch the spectacle of its descent of 500 feet to the plans. Maine people do not like it.

In Montpeller, Vt., a man has been found who has been laboring under the impression that although he knew that it was expected Mckinder would be nominated, "his opponent made a builliant speech and turned the tide in hi farm —A hen have which selled upon a het of the Griest breed of game chickens in the yard of William McDowell of Arredondo, Fla., was fought by the hen and two other hens which is

battle, and they kept up the fight until the hawk -Unscrewing the cover from an old, locked

melodeon, that the instrument might aid the chart at the funeral of a childless New England addorwho died last week, the decedent's relatives can be upon \$12,000 in United States bonds street away inside. -Two pretended Cuban patriots secured delicate for the war in Portland, Me., by the old delle

selling what they said were snuggled its cigars. Purchasers since have been expressing opinion that, smoked in Cuba, the chars we be of more efficacy than insurgent ammuniti--On a proposition that he could walk a deed yards faster than any bloyele could make distance, a swindler, who said he was was from New York to San Francisco, induced a cu-to go to a race track, paying an admission fee-larkson Wis-Jackson, Miss., and when a boy on a wheel lly beat him he grabbed the gate receipts, justice into a back in which were three women, and got

away before the people could get hands on him-